

to care for them, and provide for them; to restrain them from licentious excesses, and employ them in moderate though steady labor. That this is the course of the established habit of the slaveholding portion of the country, is plainly to be deduced from an increase in the numbers of our slave population beyond the ratio of natural increase in the population of any other nation; which could only arise from the abundant supply of the necessities and comforts of life, and a contented state of mind.

It is a great error in those who do not know our slavery, to confound authority in the private rela-

every day, and it is a more common fault not to make a proper use of knowledge, than it is not to possess it, to fail in duty, not because we are ignorant of it, but because we are indifferent to it. My purpose has been to present to you, with much plainness of speech, things that none can deny, and are fully known among us. You know that all these things are true. If they be, let them make their impress on our minds and hearts, that we may be duly sensible of, and thankful for, the goodly bounties of health, competence, and wealth, which may be derived from the agriculture and other occupations of North Caro-

solate people separated from his subjects. He knows that he does not love them. He sympathizes with none of them, but their positions and feelings are in constant hostility. But authority in domestic life, though not entreated, is naturally considerate, mild, easy to be entreated, and tends to an elevation in sentiment in the superior which generates a humane tenderness for those in his power, and renders him regardless alike of the duty and dignity of his position. It is only when the authority is disputed, resisted, that a conflict occurs; and then the superior will seldom be unprompted from about, will seldom give occasion to that which is called a quarrel.

What things are changed? Why should this propitious state of things be changed? Why should any wish a change? Especially, why should persons who have no concern in it who are not of us, and know not what they do, officiously interfere in a relation so entirely domestic and delicate? We know that our slaves are generally humble, obedient, quiet, and a contented and cheerful race of laborers. Scattered

I am quite sensible that I have performed most defectively the task set for myself. After the lapse of more than thirty years since I engaged in public discussions, I ought not to have undertaken it, and I regret I did so, especially as this address has been hastily prepared under many disadvantages. I beseech your forgiveness, and will make the best preparation now in my power, by promising not to offend in the same way again; and, as I have very nearly arrived at the scriptural limit of man's life, I think I may, in conclusion, safely make the promise. I cannot close, however, without asking you once more to cleave to North Carolina. Stay in her, fertilize her, cheer, cheer her rising manufactures, extend her rail-ways, encourage her commerce, support her colleges, sustain her institutions, develop her resources, promote knowledge, virtue and religion throughout her borders, stimulate State pride, and exalt her to renown. And may the blessing of Almighty God be upon each one of you, and on all North Carolina, and make her good name and fair fame endless!

over the plantations in rural occupations, they are never vicious or dangerous. They are not more numerous than the white men have often been in other parts of our country. Slaves are no part of the State, with no political power, and seek no violent or sudden changes in the law or policy of the country; and where slavery exists labor and capital never come into conflict, but the two classes are united and operate in harmony. It is not, then, a blot upon our laws, nor a stain on our morals, nor a blight upon our land. A signal instance of its beneficial political influence just occurred to me, to which I cannot refrain from alluding. It is stated that the Indians of the Indian tribes in the territories now forming the United States, is familiar to every one. With the exception of a few small remnants, seated among the whites as a degraded caste, in one or two of the northern States, they are everywhere exterminated. They had no separate property, and therefore they never engaged in the pursuits of civil life, and could not be civilized. They were killed up in wars with the whites, or at their instigation, with each other, and their numbers were rapidly diminished by reduced supplies of food by the diminution of game, and brutalized by intemperance, they wasted

FIRST GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE JEWS.—The first general conference of the Jews of the United States convened at Cleveland on the 17th ult. It was composed of Rabbis and delegates from the various synagogues in this country, and was organized by the election of a committee consisting of Cincinnati, president; Rev. Dr. Cohu, of Albany, vice-president; and Rev. Dr. Lillienthal, of Cincinnati, secretary. Most of the afternoon was devoted to preliminary discussions, and the consideration of a platform basing the entire proceedings on the study of the Jewish Scriptures, the Bible and the teachings of the Talmud, which was finally adopted. Among the Rabbis present were Rev. Dr. Isaac Lesser, of Philadelphia; Mr. Goethel, of Louisville; Rev. Dr. Rottenheim, of Cincinnati; Rabbi Kalisch, of Cleveland; and Dr. Herzacher, of New York. The second day was devoted to the discussion of the derivation of the Talmud, whether it was of divine origin or the work of the scribes of Israel in the days of Moses and Joshua. The subject was treated by a series of papers, partly spiritual, partly rabbinical—a divine treatise upon the Scriptures, and more particularly the Pentateuch.

away while they were yet savages. The same fate befel most of those at the South, and from the same cause. But there are exceptions worthy of grave consideration. The Iroquois, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, Choctaws, and the Seminoles. The two former were nearer to us, and, indeed, part of their territory was within our borders. Therefore we are more familiar with them, and I will speak only of the latter, which is the true subject of this paper. The Cherokees and the Creeks offered less of land and people like the other tribes, but they differed from them in one circumstance, and only one, from which, however, most important consequences resulted. If so happened, that, while yet respectable enough, they got, in some way—by capture or otherwise, it matters not—into the hands of the whites, there was a change in their whole polity, which preserved their existence, and increased their numbers and their wealth. The acquisition of slaves gave them the idea of property in individuals, and in order to make the labor of the slaves beneficial, a qualified principle in the law supplied the want of a law. It worked by his slaves was recognized by a nation, and the pursuits and arts of civilized life were established among them; farms were extended, dwellings

The new rifle musket, manufactured at the United States armories, has the length of its barrel reduced from 42 to 40 inches. The exterior reduced, and the bore enlarged, the velocity of the ball is increased, and the three decreasing diameters are 0.58 of an inch. The barrel has been changed from a tapered to a straight form, and is brazed on, graduated from one to one thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one-quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock with the Maynard attachment, which will contain sixty primers. The ball is increased in weight from 40 to 50 grains, weighing 49 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but 60 grains of powder, which is 50 grains less than the present service charge of the smooth bore musket.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—Letters have been received by the Secretary of the Navy from Commodore William Mervine, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, dated at Mare Island, (navy yard, San Francisco,) 25th March, 1850, containing the names and crews were all in good health. This squadron comprises the following named United States vessels: The frigate Independence (flag-ship,) the sloop *St. Mary's*, the Decatur, and Portsmouth, the steamer *Albatross*, and the frigate *St. Lawrence*.

erected, traffic practised, clothes worn after the fashion of the whites, schools and churches opened, and the red man became as the white man in his occupations. The more he became so, the more he was despised. These tribes form intelligent and thriving people beyond the Mississippi, with enlarged knowledge, property and power; with a printed statue-book, with a legislative body, and regular tribune of justice.—Such works hath American slavery wrought upon the human race. Is it not a monstrous thing, that men so marvellous that, still, it should be pursued by persons having no knowledge of its practical operations, under a phrenzy against slavery in the abstract, fatally bent on its restriction and destruction, though they thereby should desolate the fields, desert the farms, and cut the blood from the veins of our people to flow into rivers of such philanthropy it is both fanciful and ferocious, and must gall and irritate, and may, to a certain extent, alarm some. But I believe we need not apprehend much danger to our personal rights or political institutions. Occasionally demagogues may sway popular or legislative majorities, but they will not last long, and will be swept away in a short season. For, in every part of our beloved

VESSELS SOLD—There were sold at auction, in Boston, on Wednesday, barque Medora, 197 tons copper fastened, sheathed with zinc, and well found for \$5,500; also barque Diligence, 240 tons, coppered, and sheathed with zinc, for \$4,000; and the barque, N. W. Bridge, 257 tons, a strong vessel, copper fastened, and well found, for \$5,800; and brig Henrietta, built at Melford, 234 tons, double decked, coppered and copper fastened, well found, for 7,000 cash and time.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EARTH—A writer in the Scientific American, after examining all the various theories concerning the origin of the earth, endorses the contention that the world is one mass of globe of mixed metals, of which the mere crust has become rusted, or of earthy form; the outer rind, as it were, preventing any rapid combination taking place with the metallic surface, five or six miles below the surface of the dry land, and the volcanic vents, he thinks, are produced by the gas getting down to the metallic surface through some fissure in the earth's crust; decomposition of the water, there takes place—fire, flame, and steam causing eruptions.

country there are men, and, I trust many men, of sound heads and sound hearts, who are as able as we to understand and explain the constitution, and calculate the value of the Union as justly. Such men must have great influence in society, however they may be constituted, and will assuredly instruct, persuade, and lead back the masses to a due regard for the sacred rights of their fellow citizens. I am sure that less their fellow citizens are living for a part— for multitudes, proverbially prone to change, never do so more readily, than when, under the guidance of wise and good men, they can retreat from an extreme wrong, and escape from the domination of those who dishonestly led them into it. The very excess of the error ensures its speedy perception, and a more perfect reaction. I believe we shall be one people again in good feeling; and therefore cherish the spirit of brotherhood even towards those who may now seem to hold it in the least respect, and only sympathise, I am sure, with the great bulk of my fellow citizens.

On the remaining point, on which the interests of

SHIPMENTS OF CORN FROM TEXAS.—We learn from the Indianapolis Bulletin that a shipment of 1,100 bushels of corn was recently made from that port to New Orleans, the first shipment of the kind ever made from Matagorda Bay. The Bulletin expects that in a few years the shipment of corn from that bay will be quite extensive. The same paper says that Capt. James M. Foster, of Indiana, has shipped corn during the last season from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Texas, besides a large number from Galveston, for which he has paid upwards of \$90,000.

ROYAL SWINDLING, OR, HOW A KING OF SPAIN DID CARPET.—I was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of these petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practice. The whole plot is thus clearly developed :—

“King Ferdinand of Naples, it appears, ordered splendid sets of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied him

agriculture, and, indeed, of all other employment depend—namely, the facility of transportation, I have to offer to all North Carolinians heart-felt congratulations. The carriage of bulky and cheap articles long distances in wagons over bad roads, was a grievous drawback to the progress of the State for a long time here. Some relief in particular part of the State was derived from even the imperfect improvement made in the navigation for boats on a few of our rivers. But it was far below the wants and demands of the people; and afterwards resort was made to Rail Roads. The Rail Roads, as a team, and as railways are indeed astonishing throughout the world in no part of it can they be more requisite or beneficial than in this State, the extent of which and the want of navigable waters at only a short distance from the sea, rendered them indispensable. Ever since the opening of the first line, the Rail Roads have been in proving them, and in extending them from time to time as the funds of the State may be found adequate. It will not, I trust, be going out of the way, while on this subject, to say a word in honor of the memory of a great and good man, who first projected the Rail Roads in this State.

goods to Naples, which were refused, on the impulse of the king's anger, and the king's anger alone being the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was commanded to take them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was refused, and the goods were sent to the other island. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance for the goods was allowed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he had paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction for the king's use, and the king's use, which was no dangle to complete, now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British consul, who demanded redress; but was refused.

But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened and has offered a pecuniary reparation for this attempted royal swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injury.

notice and patronage of this State. I allude to the Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the late eminent and zealous president of the University. Upwards of thirty years ago he visited Europe on the business of the college, and there saw such roads in use; and so, after his return, I remember, he published a series of essays upon the subject of the railroad, in a newspaper printed in this city, explaining the practicability of their construction and earnestly urging a central one from Buncombe to Beaufort. The novelty of the subject and the dread of the expense, opposing upon timid concerns, prevented his suggestion from being then adopted. But it is honorable to his sagacity, that at that time he foresaw the necessity that would be felt for a railroad, and that the charters were granted for completing a line of Railroad on the very route recommended by him, which, probably it was unknown or had been forgotten in the acting generation of legislators, that he had ever suggested the measure. I shall be pardoned for desiring to rescue from oblivion the name of a man who, in his early service in a cause now so important, was justly advocated, and of such surpassing importance.

I have thus endeavored to lay before you the power and advantages enjoyed by North Carolina, and her capacity to supply the wants of man, a satisfied reasoner would find in the accumulation of the higher enjoyments of such labor, and the pecuniary and more refined men. It has been done without asking up any claim for her, which I do not believe to be well founded, or any statement in which I do not perfectly concur. In truth I have said nothing new, but I have not sought so much to impart information as to excite attention on what you already know. For we take no note of things that we

ARCTIC GAIETIES.—The searching expedition and command of Lieut. Hartstene had a lively and meretricious time at the hyperborean town of Disco. The population of this country is one hundred and fifty inhabitants, a few of whom were Danes, and the remainder Esquimaux or of mixed race. All were boundlessly polite, hospitable, and honest. Two of the daughters of the Governor, Miss Sophia and Maria Visberg, visited the Release, where, after having regaled themselves most heartily with "butter and beer," they exhibited such a tasteless and extravagant fondness, they joined the officers in the dance, and, under the frozen sky of the north, ogallant tars reviewed their recollections of the gossalons of their far away and sunny homes by going through the steps of the polka, mazurka, and redow with the fascinating Danish belles. The grand dance of the great Esquimaux and Greenlanders succeeded in winning as completely the hearts of their American beaux as they had those of so many British gentlemen who had visited them the year before.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.—More than a foot of snow has fallen in Franklin and parts of St. Lawrence and Essex counties, N. Y., on Thursday last week. It had been snowing for more than twenty-four hours, and the snow of that day is a letter from the K. Oreigon county, N. Y., dated the 25th, says: "We have about ten inches snow, and it is snowing fast."

DEAD.—James G. Stanly, brother of the Hon. Edward Stanly, of N. C., died at Fort Clark, Tex., on the 23d of September.

English Policy.

The arts of England in these latter times are more successful than her arms. Whilst her soldiers in the East add no lustre to her high renown, her diplomacy in the West seems about to achieve a triumph which will retrieve the greatest blunder of her career since an empire—that unjust and oppressive policy which deprived her of America. We lately published an extract from the letter of an intelligent American gentleman abroad to the National Intelligencer, setting forth that the opinion is freely expressed in England and on the continent that there will be a grand blow

at the next session of Congress, which will be followed in one or two years by the dissolution of the Union, and that then England will take the South under its protection. Here, we have in few words, the whole plot of the traitors who are conspiring to overturn the counsels of England in relation to this country. Ascertain what are the interests of a nation and it is not difficult to discover her principles of action. It is the interest of England to get rid of that formidable commercial and manufacturing rival, the United States, and, unable to conquer her by arms, she has used the subject of abolition to distract and divide our people, so that we may ultimately fall a prey to our own dissensions. The abolition of the South is urged on by British influence and money, and, should it ever accomplish its foul work, and the Union be dissolved, England will just as surely find England siding with the South, so that were cotton she could not exist, as the sun will rise to-morrow morning. The miserable New England despises are courting their own destruction.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Louisiana Elections.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—The Know Nothings have carried this city by a large majority. The result in the State has not as yet been ascertained. The chances, however, are in favor of the American party.

Governor of Massachusetts.
BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Gardner, the American candidate, has been elected Governor by 10,000 to 5,000 plurality, and there are indications the American party have also a majority in the Legislature.

COURTING FOR FUN.—In Kentucky at the Fleming County Court, a wealthy man who courted a girl just for the fun, has been mulcted in \$6,000 damages for breach of promise.

[COMMUNICATED.]

STOCKHOLDERS AND SUIT OF OUR FRIENDS
may be here from out of town, and will advise one and all of the proceedings of the **WITT & BALDWIN**, if they want any article of Clothing or Under Garments. We do not hesitate to say, YOU CAN FIND THE BEST ARTICLES THERE, they do a Merchant Tailoring and Clothing trade, besides keeping a large assortment of Under Garments and Dress

If you want good Goods at fair prices, we know of no place which we would send you with more confidence.

Remember this, Scott & Baldwin don't keep "Shop," "Auction Goods!"—they are their own Manufacturers!

We may say, if you wish Outside or Under Garments, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Half Hoos, &c., go to the "City Clothing Store," 38 Market street.

Nov. 8, 1859.—54-11—10-11

NOTICE. The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subject of medical practice has induced us to publish this tract. Medical practice should not be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observation, but rather by those which are founded upon the testimony borne by invalids unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoodland's Philosophy of Medicine is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest benefactors of his race. It contains all the latest and reliable hands, as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skillfully, it is producing the effect the original author intended, and is doing much to relieve the suffering practitioners of Philadelphia in cases of debility of the digestive organs, and bilious apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this medicine to suffering invalids.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY,
No. 29 North Fifth Street, F. R. Duggitts,

No. 29-11—10-11

\$500 REWARD.

I WILL give \$500 for the apprehension and delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail, of any negro men SIMON and his two sons, PHINCE and JACK, who are now at large, for the month of October. SIMON is about 42 years old, ordinary height, and very black. PRINCE is a light likely boy—has lost one eye and has a scar on his forehead, and is about 20 years of age; the latter also very black. I will give the above reward for the three, or twenty dollars a piece. The above negroes are supposed to be in plantation in some of the counties they are well known, and will range from there to town.

No. 7th — 43rd—dewitt. T. H. LANE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, two Turpentine tools, Coopers tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)

They are situated on the plantation of Mr. LANE, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and will grow any place on the coast. The price is \$1000. The still will work 1000 barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the still, fifteen to eighteen crops of turpentine. The still will work 1000 barrels of turpentine more pieces will be needed the coming winter.

Circumstances present will box the business over individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.

For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at special place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.

ELLIS, DANIFI, & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-*f*.]

VINEGAR: VINEGAR!
JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. of best Clarified Old Vinegar, for sale at low prices. Cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

A GUIDE BOOK FOR CHOOSING OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.
JUST PUBLISHED BY THE *VOICE TO YOUNG AMERICA: or, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL;* with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republic of South America, and a description of the World; applied to the present crisis in the United States.
One Handsome Volume, 12mo., cloth gilt—Price, \$1 25. This is a great American Doctrinal Text Book—Sound to the Core—It is a warning to the nation, a warning of proof, encouragement—patriotic in sentiment—in fact, a Political American Dictionary, that no man should be without.
—*Cin. Times.*
Because a fund of information that will be looked for in vain in any other work.—*N. O. Delta.*
It must become the war-cry, the battle-axe and shield of

Let it be read, — *Christian Intelligencer*.
 Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted to circulate this and other valuable works throughout the South. For particulars, address
 A. RANNEY, 105 Broadway, New York.
 Agent for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, &c.
 A. RANNEY is Publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS, for the use of Schools and Academies. Agents are wanted to sell them throughout the United States. Address
 A. RANNEY, 105 Broadway, New York.
 Nov. 9, 1855. — [10—1m]

JUST RECEIVED FRESH
Per Ship, George, from South Georgia and Hongkong.
 BBLS. R. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar, 40 bxs
 25 of No. 1 Prime Chicle; 10 bbis. of extra Bulkhead.
 Also, 25 of No. 11 North Water, 100 of No. 12
 Nov. 5th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

J. R. RESTON,
 Wine Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Liquors,
 Fancy Groceries and Indian Goods,
 No. 15 Market St. *adieu Commercial Bank,*
 [S] now opening his stock of the above articles; and as they
 have been bought from Importers, and some imported by
 direct from the Manufacturers, he is enabled to sell each and
 every article less than the contrary. Also, agent for an Albu-

At the Brewery
 All orders sent abroad, by persons not known to me,
 must be attended with good City reference.
 Nov. 28.—[Edwif.]

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFERING
 40 J. R. GORDON & CO'S. CELEBRATED
 Preserved Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Quinces, Black-
 berries, Pine Apples, Green grape Marmalade, Cranberry
 Sauce, Apple, Red Currant, and Elderberry Jellies, Rasp-
 berry, Strawberry, and Blackberry Jams. 7 cases
 Preserved Ginger, and Chow-Chow. (Fresh Importation.)—
 1550—
 A large and fresh lot of RAISINS, whole, half and quar-
 ters boxes; also, fresh Currants and Figs and Citron; 20
 boxes, English Dried and Currant, fresh lot of BUTTER; 40
 bags, Java, and Java Rice Coffee. For
 Nov. 8th Wm. C. S. TOWNSEND.

NEGRO BLANKETS.
 A NEBRO bale of those extra heavy double Mackinaw
 Negro Blankets just received, for a great variety of
 (Oct. 10.) HEDRICK & RYAN,
 MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., &c.—The subscribers
 have just received, and now ready for inspection, the
 largest and most complete stock of Medicines, Chemi-
 cals, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., they have ever
 offered; embracing all of the new preparations of the day.
 Nov. 6 J. D. DUPRE, 45 Market street.

GELATINE—Just opened, 50 doz. COOPER'S SPARK-
 LING GELATINE. J. D. DUPRE,
 Nov. 6 45 Market street.

JUST OPENED—A fresh supply of KOSSO, BAT-
 LEY'S SEDATIVE, South American REME-
 DY, and many of new preparations.
 Nov. 6 J. D. DUPRE, 45 Market street.

JUST RECEIVED, per Schr. Lisie Russell, a fresh sup-
 ply of AFRICAN BIRD PEPKER, POWDERED
 SAGE AND THYME, for Sausage making.
 Nov. 6 J. D. DUPRE, 45 Market street.

DIED.

Merrick's Creek, New Hanover County, on the 6th of Nov. 1855, of Billious Congestive Fever, HANNAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of Isaac and Hannah _____, aged 2 years, 10 months and 6 days.

She suddenly, on Sunday night, the 29th of October, at residence in this county, Mr. JESSE B. SCARBOROUGH, aged 67. He was a man of strict probity, and much respected.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

5—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, from Boston, to Kidder & Co., with mdse.

6—A. G. Washburn, Camm, from Providence, R. I., to C. & Martin.

7—Webster, Stapham, from Boston, to Pierce & Dailey & Co., with mdse.

8—Brig Gravel, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Bourne & Co., with hay.

9—Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Clark & Elliot.

10—Brig Onward, Tibbets, from Boston, to Adams & Co.; to midse.

11—Beronda, Morton, from Boston, to Adams, Bro & Co.; with mdse.

12—R. O. M. Pettit, Andrews, from New York, to J. R. M.; with mdse.

13—George Mangham, Scudder, from New York, to T. O. M.; with mdse.

14—Brig Ned, Zoll, from New York, to George Harris; with mdse.

15—Southern Belle, Smith, from New York, to J. H. M.; with mdse.

16—Brig Fred Yerr, Smalley, from Belfast, Me., to J. & D. M. & Co.; with hay, potatoes, &c. Experienced heavy rain on the passage; lost sails, rigging, &c.

17—Brig Fred Smith, Smith, from New York, to A. D. M.; with mdse.

Steaner Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBok-
BELOW.—Schr. Matchless, Smith, from New Lon-
don, discharging stone at Zeke's Island.
Schr. Steamer Howland, from Fayetteville, to
erliah & Elliott.

CLEARED.
S—brig Helvelly, Haskell, for Biddford, Me.,
by Chadbourn & Co; with lumber and timber.
Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. Van-
namer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville,
by Erliah & Elliott.

Schr. Clara Lane, Richardson, for Boston, by Ad-
Bok & Co.; with lumber.
Schr. A. J. DeRoset, Morris, for New York, by A. R.
son & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. Humming Bird, Janels, for New York, by J. D.
son & Co.

SMITHVILLE, N. C.—Schr. Eugene A. Reed, recd, for
n, by P. Prioleau & Co; with naval stores.
Schr. A. J. DeRoset, Morris, for New York, by A. R.
son & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. J. D. McNeal, for New York, by George Harris,
son & Co.
Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBok-

**CLEAREND IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**
S. VAN BOKKUM, Proprietor.

The subscriber purchasing through the entire interest in
 "THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders
 for
 Steam Engines of any power or style.
 Flour Mills of every variety.
 Mining Machinery and Pumps.
 Corn and Flour Mills complete.
 Steam Turbine and other Water Wheels.
 Field Field Pumps and Engines.
 Sawmills of every description.
 Harvesting Corn and Cob Crushers.
 Corn Threshers.
 Single Machines.
 Castings of all kinds and patterns.
 Hoisting, Lifting, Hangers and Pulleys.
 Cotton Gins and Gearing.
 Castings of all kinds and patterns.
 Gas and Oil Engines.
 Locomotive and Tubular Boilers.
 And Plain Cylinder Boilers.
 The subscriber's Works at all times
 open to the public.
 In Doors for Houses and Jails.
 The Establishment having been reorganized for the ex-
 pansion of the business, in the execution of all
 orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which
 may be promptly delivered according to promise.
 The subscriber's Works are open to the public.
 THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT being in charge,
 of talent and experience, I have no hesitation in say-
 ing that the subscriber's Works are open to the public.
 In every respect with that of the most celebrated in
 the State, and at prices which will make it to the interest
 of the public to patronize the subscriber's Works.
 The subscriber's Works always done without delay; and hav-

large for that purpose, it will prove a disadvantage
to the subscriber, and he will be obliged to pay an
extra charge for the expense of sending the same from a distance.
The subscriber will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works,"
Maine, and the name of the subscriber will be
R. BISH—[3]-f.

MONEY WANTED.
THE Subscriber is again forced thus publicly to call upon
those indebted to him, for a settlement of their accounts.
He will not wait any longer.
From and after this date, no work will be delivered
to him until the state of the time shall absolutely compel
to do so and adhere to this rule.
R. N. 1855.—[2]—J. J. CORNWALL.

\$5 REWARD.
THE RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON
the 30th of September, 1855, his negro man "BOB,"
about 24 years old, light brown color, full middle
aged, with a white collar, and a white shirt, and
to talking. He may have some knowledge of the Carpen-
ting business, and can make work at that, trying to pass
himself off as a white man. He has a white shirt, and
is Wilmington, with the view of working there, or of
going to get off North.
Whoever will give information for his return to me, or
inform me in any jail so I can get him.
J. D. 30th of Sept. 1855.—D. HINES.

COLLINGSVILLE, Jones co. N. C. Oct. 10, 1855.—[4]-f. 6-f

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO. expires on the first day of October next. The business will be closed by Geo. S. Gillespie, who, in doing so, is authorized to use the name of the firm.

JAS. F. GILLESPIE,
GEO. S. GILLESPIE.

Sept. 17th.—[410—w]

ST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—
Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
S. S. Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.
J. M. ROBINSON & CO. 1-1f
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855.

GOOD RECEIVING—
50 boxes Superior Cheese;
20 bbls. and half bbls. extra Genesee Flour;
50 bags New Buckwheat;
10 firkins Goshen Butter;
5 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar;
20 bbls. Crushed, Loaf and Clarified do.;
15 ls. Mullet Roe;
10 ds. Pickled Sardin;
50 boxes Smoked Herrings. For sale by
GEO. HOUSTON.
at 29th.

[illegible]

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND IRON RAILING
AGENTS
HAVING been appointed agents for two of the most ex-
tensive manufacturers of MARBLE MONUMENTS
AND IRON RAILINGS in the United States, we are pre-
pared to furnish you with the most improved and safe
in a standard manner, and at short notice, any description of
MONUMENTS; also, Railings—suit, at prices ranging
from \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. See our new book—containing
terms of unsurpassed beauty—to be seen on application
to R. E. WOOD. These patterns will be found peculiarly
adapted for Oldfield Cemetery.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Contractors & Builders.

Sept. 25th.—(17-6m-14m).

SOAP FACTORY
THE undersigned, proprietors of the SOAP AND
CANDLE FACTORY from Messrs. Smith & Melroe,
have formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the
said office, and in full payment to the trade for the
use of SOAP AND CANDLES of their own manufac-
ture, of a superior quality. They will guarantee their Soaps,
both soft and hard, to be equal, and at prices as low as can
be obtained in any other market. They will be found
also to the hardest most Tallow Candles from any Factory
in the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of
Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and of the Public.

GREASE, GREASE.—The highest market price will be
paid for Grease; or taken in exchange for Soap or Candles.
We will do well to save your Grease and ex-
change it for Soap.

The Marion Star, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Standard,
and all the other papers will publish the above adver-
tise at 50 cents per line.

MILES COSTIN,
JOHN GASTON.

No. 1, 1855.—15th.

FISH, POTATOES AND HAY.
000 BLS. No. 3 Mackerel;
25 do. No. 2 do.
100 Irish Potatoes;
200 bales prime Eastern Hay. For sale by
Nov. 7th.—163-18 KEITH & FLANNER.

| LONDON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. | |
|---|--|
| <p>should be understood that our quotations generally are for the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher prices are to be paid.</p> | |
| <p> INDIAN BUTTER. B. D. 23 25 B. D. 24 25 B. D. 25 25 B. D. 26 25 B. D. 27 25 B. D. 28 25 B. D. 29 25 B. D. 30 25 B. D. 31 25 B. D. 32 25 B. D. 33 25 B. D. 34 25 B. D. 35 25 B. D. 36 25 B. D. 37 25 B. D. 38 25 B. D. 39 25 B. D. 40 25 B. D. 41 25 B. D. 42 25 B. D. 43 25 B. D. 44 25 B. D. 45 25 B. D. 46 25 B. D. 47 25 B. D. 48 25 B. D. 49 25 B. D. 50 25 B. D. 51 25 B. D. 52 25 B. D. 53 25 B. D. 54 25 B. D. 55 25 B. D. 56 25 B. D. 57 25 B. D. 58 25 B. D. 59 25 B. D. 60 25 B. D. 61 25 B. D. 62 25 B. D. 63 25 B. D. 64 25 B. D. 65 25 B. D. 66 25 B. D. 67 25 B. D. 68 25 B. D. 69 25 B. D. 70 25 B. D. 71 25 B. D. 72 25 B. D. 73 25 B. D. 74 25 B. D. 75 25 B. D. 76 25 B. D. 77 25 B. D. 78 25 B. D. 79 25 B. D. 80 25 B. D. 81 25 B. D. 82 25 B. D. 83 25 B. D. 84 25 B. D. 85 25 B. D. 86 25 B. D. 87 25 B. D. 88 25 B. D. 89 25 B. D. 90 25 B. D. 91 25 B. D. 92 25 B. D. 93 25 B. D. 94 25 B. D. 95 25 B. D. 96 25 B. D. 97 25 B. D. 98 25 B. D. 99 25 B. D. 100 25 </p> | <p> NAVAL STORES. Turpentine, 280 lbs 0 00 *Virgin dip. 0.00 0 00 *Yellow dip. 0.00 3 15 Hard 0 00 Soft, 100 lbs 2 00 Pitch, 100 lbs 1 75 Rosin, No. 1 2 25 Do. No. 2 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 3 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 4 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 5 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 6 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 7 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 8 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 9 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 10 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 11 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 12 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 13 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 14 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 15 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 16 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 17 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 18 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 19 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 20 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 21 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 22 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 23 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 24 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 25 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 26 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 27 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 28 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 29 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 30 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 31 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 32 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 33 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 34 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 35 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 36 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 37 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 38 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 39 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 40 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 41 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 42 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 43 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 44 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 45 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 46 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 47 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 48 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 49 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 50 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 51 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 52 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 53 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 54 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 55 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 56 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 57 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 58 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 59 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 60 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 61 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 62 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 63 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 64 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 65 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 66 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 67 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 68 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 69 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 70 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 71 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 72 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 73 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 74 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 75 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 76 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 77 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 78 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 79 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 80 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 81 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 82 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 83 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 84 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 85 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 86 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 87 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 88 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 89 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 90 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 91 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 92 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 93 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 94 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 95 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 96 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 97 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 98 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 99 1 37 1/2 Do. No. 100 1 37 1/2 </p> |

[illegible][illegible]

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------------------|------|----|-----------|
| ...35 | @ 40 | Shipping, 0 00 | @ 00 | 03 | TAR, 1 |
| ...00 | 00 | Mill, prime 8 00 | @ 00 | 50 | ... 10 |
| ...00 | 00 | do, inferior | 00 | 00 | ... 10 |
| ...50 | 62 | ordinary 4 00 | @ 60 | 50 | Tar, 81 |
| ...10 | 124 | TALLOW, do, b-12 | @ 12 | 42 | Cotton, 1 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| ...00 | per barrel, | \$ 00 | a \$ 30 |
| ...00 | and Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per 100 pounds, gross, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per foot, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per cubic foot, | 00 | a 00 |

BOSTON.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 35 | a 40 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 7 50 | a 8 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |

CHICAGO.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per 100 pounds, gross, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per foot, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per cubic foot, | 00 | a 00 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-------|---------|
| ...00 | per barrel, | \$ 00 | a \$ 30 |
| ...00 | and Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per 100 pounds, gross, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per foot, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |

PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per cubic foot, | 00 | a 00 |

BOSTON.

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 35 | a 40 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 7 50 | a 8 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |

CHICAGO.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | Tar, do, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per 100 pounds, gross, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per foot, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per bushel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |

NEW ORLEANS.

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|------|--------|
| ...00 | rosin, and Tar, per barrel, | 25 | a 00 |
| ...00 | and Tar, per barrel, | 00 | a 00 |
| ...00 | per M, as to yards, | 5 00 | a 7 00 |
| ...00 | goods and yarns, per cubic foot, | 00 | a 00 |

[illegible]

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|---|---|---|
| 230 | " | 44 | " | " | " |
| 170 | " | 42 | " | " | " |
| 130 | " | 40 | " | " | " |
| 162 | " | 41 | " | " | " |

—Has been almost entirely neglected during the week. The stock of Common on market is light, and prices are firm. For example, the following transactions comprise only 500 bbls. (town made) today at \$1.35 for large size bins; and Wednesday 100 assorted sizes at \$1.25 @ bbl; and 1,900 do. at \$1.20 for 100 bbls. We quote nominal 20 @ \$1.30, as to size. In No. 1 we note sales on Friday of 100 bbls. inferior at \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Saturday 100 sales on Friday of 100 bbls. superior at \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$, grade at \$1.82 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Thursday 125 do. No. 2 at \$1.35.

—Ruled firm at last Thursday's quotation up to when there was a decline of 5 cents. The transaction of 100 bbls. at \$2.40 was, viz.:
 50 " 100 bbls. at \$2.40 @ bbl.
 50 " 50 " 2.35 "

—Firm. —Wares no change in price since article. The demand for all descriptions in store is light, but fully sufficient demand, which is principally from retailers. Small prices ranging within quotations, as in quantity. See page 1.

—There has been but little doing since last Friday

[illegible][illegible]

and 14 @ 15 cents per lb. for sides, as in quality. Both N. & W. Western make is in light lots at 14 cents for the former and 13½ @ 14 cents latter. — BUTTER—Northern sells quick at 25 @ 26, as in quality. — POCK—Northern in fair supply with a limited choice. Market rates to \$24 @ \$24 50 per bbl., as in quality, at sales have been made. There is very little *fresh* and we note a fair demand; sells from carts at 9, @ 10, as in quality. — EGGS—The market is brought in sparingly, and the market is very dry;—live chickens sell at 20 to 40 cents each, as turkeys at \$1 25 to \$1 50 each. — LARD—The market is well supplied with Liverpool sack, only a limited enquiry. Received coastwise on

sacks, 1,800 of which sold on private terms,
 at \$3 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ sack, cash. We quote from store at
 0, as in quantity. No receipts of *Alum*, and
 55 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, from store.
 We have heard of no sales worthy of note dur-
 week, and continue former rates. See table.
 coming in very sparingly, and the market during
 past has exhibited considerable dullness. Sales
 rats at prices ranging within classified figures.

—Coastwise rates remain about as reported for
 st, and market dull. Very little produce arri-
 vage of vessels in port. See table.

EXPORTS

Port of Wilmington, for the Week
 ending November 7th, 1855.

| | Coastwise. | Foreign. |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| Guineine, bbls..... | 2,079..... | 25 |
|do..... | 9,540..... | 25 |
|do..... | | 50 |
|do..... | 326..... | 200 |
|do..... | 430..... | 80,000 |
|shells..... | 965..... | |

les 63.
 5 boxes candles; 80,000 red oak hhd. staves;
 capacity; 54 lbs. copper ore; 39 bags, 42 boxes,
 39 cases dried fruit; 2 hhd. and 2 hbd.
 leather; 16 dry hides; 12 boxes mude; 152

PLORE, Nov. 6.—Flour has declined 12¢ to 25 cts.
 at Erie and Ohio, \$9.—Flour has declined 12¢
 upward, with a decline of 5 cents—good to prime
 @ \$2 15 to red, \$2 05 @ \$2 10. Corn is un-
 der the year and white at \$1 10 to \$1 15. Pro-
 visions are heavy—meat pork, \$21 50 @ \$22.
 Beans, 12 @ 12 cents. Lard, 75¢ to 76¢.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton—the transactions to-
 day 1500 bales, at prices ranging from \$7½ to \$9¼
 as follows:
 S. R. T. N. C., Nov. 3.—Dip Turin, \$22 60;
 do Rio, \$21 50; do Bahia, \$21 50; do Santos,
 \$21 70. Rosin, \$1 25. Corn, \$1 00. Peas,
 \$1 15 to 20 cents. Lard, 12 to 15 cents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The market for the Arago's
 wheat the transactions in Cotton, and at the close
 he market was unsettled. Flour was lower, at
 \$2 10 to \$2 15. Corn 95¢ to \$1 00. Wheat
 drooping, at \$2 10 per bushel for Southern Red.
 Flour was firm at 44¢ cents per gallon. Rosin
 13¢ to 12¢ bid. Rubber was steady. The
 Bankers ask 91 cent premium for drafts on

SALES were made this morning at the following prices:

NOV. 2nd.—Turpentine—Bbl \$2 40 to \$2 50.
1 40; Serape, 30 to 37 cents per 100 lbs.
Racon, 14 to 15 cents. Lard, 13 to 14 cents.
9 cents.

NOV. 3rd.—Flour coming in briskly, sales from \$8 @ 9 1/2 bbl. Meal, in great demand, 55. Wheat, \$1 30 to 1 56. Corn, 45 to 50. Ground 12 to 13 1/2. Beans, 12 to 13. Potatoes, 6 1/2. Virginia Butter, 20 to 22. Wilmington City, 20 to 22. Oats, from 30 to 35. Cotton, old ginned, 18 to 20. Iron, 10 to 12.

NOV. 4th.—DOL, 20 to 22.—Breadstuffs.—In the absence of sales of floating cargoes of wheat, the sales here were 10 to 10 1/2 @, while 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 per bushel for the same quality of wheat were offered at the rates. We quoted mixed 43s per quarter, a increase of 5s per quarter on the week. There is very little wheat in the market, and the price of the same is very limited, the sales amounting to about at previous rates. In Pork the business is quite active; the small stock of sold here, and the market is quite sweet. Cheese—About 2,000 boxes, of good quality and badly damaged, were sold at 10 to 12 cents the same as the sold here. In the early part of the week there was an improved market with free sales, enabling holders to dispose of their stocks fully. In the latter part of the week, however, the market has disappeared, and we close the week at the same prices of Friday last. The sales for the week of which we have no record were:

export, leaving 43,000 also to the trade. The 6,000 barrels, Flour unchanged. We quote as follows: Middling 9 1/2c; Superfine 10 1/2c; Standard 11 1/2c; Family 12 1/2c; Navy 13 1/2c; 60 barrels have brought \$5 to \$5 24 for straight, extra. Spirit Turpentine—\$7.60 to \$8.00. The business has again been limited in East Ohio doing in American.

Oct. 18.—Turpentine—Rough is dull; finest, sold at 10 1/2c. Spirits quoted at 37 1/2c for November.

FEVILLE, Nov. 5.—Bacon 12 1/2c to 14c. Cereals as follows: Flour—13 1/2c; Legum.—Biscuit 10c. Potatoes—\$1.00 to \$1.10; Corn—50c; Wheat—\$1.40 to \$1.50; Family, 8 1/2c to 9 1/2c; Superfine 9 1/2c to 9 3/4c; Sifted, 8 1/2c to 9 1/4c; Grain, 65c to 70c; Beans—40c to 45c; Peas—30c to 35c; Potatoes, \$1.00 to \$1.10; Sugar, 10c to 11c; Green 45c; Lard 12 1/2c. Salt—Live, 6c; Country on hand not large; price variable. Cotted. Flour has advanced; receipts light. Wheat Saturday at \$1.65. N. C. Brandy and Whiskey unchanged. Turpentine—Yellow dip \$2.75. Spirits

\$2 10 for Southern red, \$2 05 for Western in drooping, sales of 60,000 bushels at 96 cents for cargo. Pork firm, sales of 900 bbls. Mess at \$22 50 and 200 bbls. Sales of 200 bbls. at 96 1/2 cents for Chicago. Lard is firm, and sales of 1000 bbls. at 41 cents. Whiskey firm, sales of 200 bbls. at 41 cents for foreign. Coffee is dull, sales of 500 bags at 40 cents for Rio de Janeiro, and sales of 250 bags at 9 1/2 to 6 1/2 cents. Lard is firm, sales of 200 bbls. at 97 cents. Roasin of 500 bbls. at \$1 65 to \$1 75.

RECEIPTS, Nov. 8.—Sugar, 10,000 hundred sales of bagged hands to-day at previous rates. Flour was steady bbl. Keg Lard commanded 12 cents 1/2 per lb. Cotton to Liverpool ruled at 3/4, and to Harre 3/4.

NIXON'S HOUSE.
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S.]
At Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.
A REPRESENTATIVE AND COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE has been purchased and is now being prepared for the reception of guests on the 4th inst. and is directly opposite to the W. & W. F. The offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Carolina Companies, where the cars stop on their ar-

and where PATHFUL SERVANTS WILL be engaged, and give such character as no one else may require.

HOUSE has been refitted, repaired, and renovated from cellar to garret, and the new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged on eye single to the comforts of the casual transient boarder.

THE TABLE

is fully furnished with the substantial, the dainties of the season, or dainties as well as domestic will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging, and attentive servants.

THE BAR

is furnished with the best Wines and Liquors, and managed by a gentleman of character and integrity, thorough in his business—comprising the knowledge as to the rights and comforts of the public as well as of the transient.

THE STABLES,

among the best in the State, have been placed in the hands of a skillful and careful manager, who will at all times under his care the best and most experienced ostler will be among the chief cares of the proprietor.

THE HOUSE

has been built on a high and airy site, and the fire establishment has been purchased and fitted with the most improved apparatus, and it will be the pleasure, as, and it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render

every respect equal to any other country. The
transmission of the franchise public will renew and
patronage heretofore extended to this House
be the care of its former proprietors, Mrs. Borden,
and for its celebrity throughout the entire Union.
1855.—241-ly. H. R. NIXON.

A CARD.
AND AFTER DATE. THE WHOLE-
SALE BUSINESS OF THE WILMINGTON GRAN-
ARY, CONDUCTED AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. WYNGER, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND WATER STREETS, AT
WHICH WE KEEP A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CORN, MEAL,
OATS, PEAS, HORSE, AND COW FOOD.
WE HAVE ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF
NONS, CONVENTS, TO THE MILL, CAN GET THEIR SUPPLIES
FOR ITS CELEBRITY THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE UNION.
D. B. PRE, JR.
SUCCESSOR TO T. SMITH & CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24, 1855

BEET, DRINK, AND BE MERRY."—
RECEIVE—400 lbs. Dried Peppery—fine ;
" " Sund Tongue—large size ;
" " Irish Potatoes ;
" " Cox Codfish ;
" " Pickled Onions ;
" " White do ;
" " Beet ;
" " Rice Coffee ;
" " Java do ;
" " Laguira Coffee ;
" " Pickled Salmon ;
" " Mackerel ;
" " Table Salt ;
" " Pickled Apples ;
" " Pickled—Assorted ;
" " Powders—Pepper Sauce—Catnap, &c.
We keep a supply of Foreign supply of Domestic Liquors and
or sale cheap, for each by

JONES & FOWLES,
50 Market street.
1855

DIED AT FURON, N. C. MARCH 10,
1855, one of North Carolina NEGRO CLOTHES,
received.
HEDRICK & RYAN.